Navy Department, Public Debt, 12,726,856 5,943,896-\$70,822,722 The budget of expenditure for the current fiscal year, to end June 30, 1858, is made, \$74,963,058 Actual first quarter,

Estimates three-quarters, 51,248,530-\$74,963,058 The balance in the treasury at the beginning of \$17,710,114 the year, July 1, was, 20,929,819 Revenue to 80th Sept., 36, 50,000 Estimated to 30th June,

\$75,389,983 This would leave \$426,875, provided the revenue is not over-estimated, nor the expenditure underrated; to provide against which contingencies and to guard the public credit the Secretary asks for authority to employ Treasury notes, not to exceed the sum of \$20,000,000. The Customs Revenue for the first quarter was \$18,573,729. The Secretary calculates on only \$33,000,000 for the remaining nine months. Instead of \$231,000,000 in dutiable merchandise for the year, entered for consumption, (as the first quarter would indicate,) he looks for no more than \$174,-000,000, owing to the recent revulsion. The Land and Miscellaneous revenues of the year he sets down at \$6,006,090, of which \$2,356,090 was realized the first quarter.

The Public Debt was reduced on the 1st of July to \$29,060. The Department has since purchased \$3,893, leaving the amount outstanding \$25,165,-

The Department has collected anew the Railway Capital and Debt of the country. These Capital, Debt, \$491,435,661 417,243,664

\$908,679,325 The annual Income is reported at \$48,406,488 .-Interest on the Debt, \$25,093,203.

Report of the Secretary of War. Mr. Floyd. The army consists of nineteen regiments, divided into ten of infantry, four of artillery, two of dragoons, two of cavalry and one of mounted riflemen. The whole strength of the army, as posted, consists of about 17,984 men; and the actual strength on the 1st of July last was 15,764. In addition to the movements which the troops have been called on to make this year, this force is called on to garrison 68 permanent forts and to occupy 70 posts spread over an area of about 3,000,000 square miles. The Secretary of War thinks that to render governmental protection to our vast frontier and emigration perfect, a very large augmentation of the army would

swer the purpose, if properly posted; he, therefore, suggests the propriety of asking from Congress this The army has been constantly and actively engaged. The Indian war in Florida claimed the attention of a strong force; exigent affairs in Kansas demanded the presence there of two regiments; and, finally,

not be required; -five additional regiments will an-

and important undertaking. The Secretary of War reviews the present condition of the Mormons-their disregard of the civil authorities of the United States -and alludes to the prevailing belief that they instigated the Indians to hostilities against our citizens. Nevertheless, it has always been the policy and desire of the Federal Government to avoid collision with this Mormon community. It has borne with their insubordination until, at length, they stand like a lion in the pathway that leads from the Atlantic States to the Pacific seaboard. It was hence thought expedient, during the past summer, to send a body of troops to Utah with the civil officers recently appointed to that Territory. As the intention then was merely to establish these functionaries in the offices to which they had been commissioned, and to erect Utah into a geographical military department, the force then dispatched and now en route to the Territory, was thought to be amply sufficient for these purposes .-Supplies were abundant, the position was favorable for holding the Indians in check, and it was hardly within the line of reasonable probability that the people could put themselves beyond the pale of reconciliation with the Government by acts of unprovoked rebellion. This, however, they have done .-Great care was taken, in preparing the march to Utah, that nothing should even seem to excite apprehension. The instructions to the commanding officer were not to allow any conflict between the troops and the people of the Territory, except only in case he should be called on by the Governor for soldiers to act as a posse comitatus in enforcing obedience to the laws. In conformity with this sentiment, an active, discreet officer was sent in advance of the army to Utah, for the purpose of assuring the people of the Territory of the peaceful intentions of the Government. This officer found that the deluded people were determined to resist, by force if necessary, the entrance of the army into the valley of Salt Lake. Supplies of every sort were refused him, and the day after his departure Brigham Young issued his proclamation substantially declaring war against the United States. In view of this menacing attitude of affairs in Utah, and of the importance of promptly suppressing the spirit of rebellion there, the Secretary repeats his recommendation for the immediate

The Secretary expresses the opinion that in the formation of a Railroad between the Pacific and the valley of the Mississippi, the route by El Paso would be chosen. Until then, other military roads require special opening and occupation for the passage and protection of emigrants, and for the transportation of military stores. The military roads already in charge of the Department are progressing satisfac-

addition of at least five new regiments to the ser-

Two expeditions have been fitted out expressly to explore tracts of country hitherto wholly unknown. The first was sent to the northwest beyond the waters of the upper Missouri, towards the "Black Hills," and will no doubt bring valuable information. The other is engaged in exploring the Colorado of the West, of which, to this time, nothing scarcely has been accurately known. The latter may probably result in discovering the best means by which the transportation of army stores can be effected to the Interior of New-Mexico and Utah.

The Secretary makes a fresh allusion to the importance of establishing a national foundry. The report of the Chief of the Ordnance explains in detail the condition of that branch of the public service. Its general operations have, in the main, been satisfactory. The manufacture of small arms at the two national armories continues with very much the

From the Chief Engineer's report it appears that the National sea-coast defences are gradually, but certainly, advancing towards completion, and when finished will constitute a system of maritime defences formidable in extent and of great magnitude .-New York will be considered impregnable when the fortifications now in progress shall be finished. The fortifications will be better, the guns heavier and more numerous than those of Sebastopol. The Secretary, in concluding his observation on this point, dwells upon the importance of sea-coast fortifications and their perfect capabilities for defence against any fleet that could be brought against them.

Report of the Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Toucey.

The report of the Secretary of the Navy is a commendably brief and business-like document. We must award to Mr. Toucey all the credit of omitting in his report all needless and speculative discussions. The Home Squadron, under the flag of Capt. Paulding, has consisted of the frigates Wabash and Roanoke, and the sloops-of-war Saratoga and Cyane, with the war-steamers Susquehanna and Fulton. A large force, both in the Atlantic and Pacific, has been kept near Central America, on account of the unsatisfactory state of affairs in that part of the world. The act of the commander of the Roanoke in bringing home the remnants of Walker's army from Aspinwall, without order, is justified by the Secretary on the score of its being "an act of humanity." An

ing to \$7,376 16. The Saratoga is now at Aspinand will soon be relieved by the Susquehanna. The Fulton and Susquehanna have both been ordered to Central America to prevent the landing of American fillibusters. "If any unlawful expedition from the United States," says the Secretary, "against Nicaragua, Costa Rica, or Mexico, shall succeed in effecting a landing, it will be because it has been able to elude the vigilance of the squadron."

The force in the Pacific, under the command of Captain Mervine, has consisted of the frigate Independence, the sloops St. Marys, John Adams and Decatur, and the war-steamer Massachusetts. The John Adams has been ordered home to Norfolk, and the Massachusetts has been put out of commission at San Francisco. Commander Davis, of the St. Marys, had made a survey of the new guano islands, New-Nantucket and Jarvis, and no conflicting claimants appearing, had taken possession of them in the name of the United States, and annexed them to our possessions. Capt. Mervine had been superseded in his command by Capt. John C. Long, who left Boston in October for the Pacific, in the steamer Merrimac. The Saranac and the Vandalia have both left the United States for the same station.

Though the Secretary approves the action of Comnander Davis, in taking off the remnant of Walker's army, he condemns the action of that officer in interfering in the matter of the Granada, and returning her to the Nicaraguan authorities. The Secretary recommends that the Government should pay the Panama Railroad for the cost of transporting Walker's men across the Isthmus, after their capitulation, though the railroad company exonerates Capt. Merwin from any personal responsibility. The amount of the bill is \$7,475.

The Mediterranean Squadron, under the command of Capt. Breese, has consisted of the frigate Congress, the steamer Susquebanna, and the sloop Constellation. The first two ships have been ordered home; they will not be replaced by other ships before next Spring. Our only ship now in the Mediterranean is

the sloop of war Constellation. The Brazil squadron has consisted of the frigate St. Lawrence, and the sloops Falmouth and Germanton, under the flag of Capt. French Forest. The sloop Germantown having been taken from this station, the frigate and Falmouth alone remain to guard our interests in that quarter.

On the Coast of Africa we have had a large force under the flag of Captain Crabbe, who has been superseded by Capt. Conover. The force consists of the frigate Cumberland, the sloops Dale and Vin-

The steam-frigate San Jacinto, and the sloops Portsmouth and Levant have constituted the Chinese squadron, under the command of Capt. James Armstrong. The Levant has been ordered home to Boston, and the San Jacinto, at the last dates, June 23, had gone from Hong Kong to Shanghae, for the benefit of the health of the officers and crew. The hostilities between the Chinese and English has induced the Government to send an increased force to this station. The steam-frigates Minnesota and Mississippi, and the sloop-of-war Germantown have been sent there; they sailed last August. Mr. Reed, our Envoy to China, went as passenger in the Minnesota. Captain Tattnal, in the steam-frigate Powhatan, has been sent to relieve Captain Armstrong. The Powhatan will stop at Maderia to land ex President Pierce and his family.

The sloop Preble, the practice ship at the Naval Academy, has been on her usual Summer cruise with the first and third class of acting midshipmen. The expedition of the bark Kelease to procure cuttings of sugar-cane is noticed, and also the return to England of the Arctic discovery ship Resolute, as well as the telegraphic expedition of the Niagara, but nothing is said about the future movements of that

The Naval Academy at Annapolis, under the charge of Captain Blake, is in a flourishing condition: there are now attached to the institution 176 acting midshipmen; during the past year 15 have graduated and 89 have been admitted

The joint resolution of Congress, directing medals to be struck and presented to Doctor Kane and his men, has not been complied with, for the reason that no appropriation was made for defraying the

In respect to the action of the three Naval Courts of Inquiry, no other information is offered than a reference to the report furnished to the President of the action of the Courts, and which, it is stated, he has approved. It also appears that certain officers have been restored to the active list, and from the furlough to "leave-pay." Who they are is not intimated. The Secretary appears to be influenced by the most kindly and generous feelings toward the officers who were the victims of the "Retiring Board," but he has no power to interfere with the decisions of the Board, let his opinions of their justice be as they may.

The policy of changing the old system of threeyears' cruises to two years has been adopted, as one f the means of increasing the efficiency of the service. The five new steam sloops-of-war authorized by the last Congress are to be immediately constructed, and with water-tight compartments. The construction of ten steamships of a light draught of water is recommended, such as will be capable of entering the small harbors at the South, where none of our ships-of-war can now enter, and which might be made of great service in the Chinese waters at the present time. The cost of the ten would be \$2,300,000. Larger appropriations are recommend-

ed for special experimental purposes. The expenditures of the Department for the last year were \$12,632,696 81; the appropriation demanded for the coming year is \$14,616,298 23; of which \$9,749,515 01 is for the support of the Navy and Marine Corps, and \$4,866,783 22 for special purposes. The Secretary has a proper idea of the importance of the service at which he is the head to the prosperity and dignity of the country, but is not of opinion that it is our policy to attempt to creste a great naval force because other nations have seen fit to do so. He thinks that the service might be increased to any extent required by the exigencies of the country, without difficulty, when re-

Report of the Post-master General. Postmaster-General Brown's Report is very voluminous. Mr. Brown states that since he entered upon the administration of the Department, he has ventured on no new theories, nor attempted any innovations on a well-tried system. He calls particular attention to the fact that while but 8,146 Post-Offices were established in the twenty years from 1827 to 1847, the number established in ten years, from 1847 to 1857, was 11,444-being an increase of 3,298 in just one-half of the former period. During the last tiscal year, 1,725 offices have been established, and 704 discontinued, being a net increase of 1,021. The number of Postmasters appointed during the year was 8,680; of which 4,767 were to fill vacancies occasioned by resignations. The total number of Post-Offices in the United States at this time is 27,148, of which 368 are of the class denominated Presidential, the incumbents being subject to appointment by the President and Senate. On the 30th of June last, 7,888 mail-routes were in operation, with an aggregate length of 242,601 miles; of which 22,530 miles were by railroad, 15,245 by steamboats, and 49,329 by coach. The total annual transportation of mails was 74,909,097 miles, costing \$6,622,046. The cost of transportation was relatively as follows: By railroad, ten cents and five mills per mile; by steamboat, twenty-two cents a mile; by coach, seven cents and four mills a mile. The length of railroad routes has been increased 2,207 miles, and the length of steamboat routes is increased by 294 miles. The number of mail contractors is 6,576. The stage coaches are going more and more out of fashion; during the year, the length of coach routes has been reduced 1,124 miles, and the annual transportation 24,061 miles. The cost of the Utah routes was increased \$17,500, by the allowance of additional pay, without increased service, on the route between Salt Lake and San Pedro. The extension of railroad service, (amounting to 2,458,648 miles.) is set forth in tabular form in the report, with an exhibit of the additional expense thereby incurred, amounting to \$249,-458 during the year. Compared with the service last year, there appears a decrease of 791 miles in the length of routes, and of 828,034 miles in the annual transportation, while the cost is increased \$120,044. In New-York, railroad transportation has increased 293,828 miles, while steamboat service has decreased 161,664 miles, and coach service has fallen off 143,384 miles, but with an increased cost in the latter amounting to \$12,642. The receipts of the

Department for the year were \$7,353,951, and the

penditure, the deficit is stated at \$3,458,718 40. The increase of expenses this year is 5 per cent. in the amount of annual transportation, and 9 7-10 per cent.

The estimates for 1858 are as follows: Expenditures, \$12,053,247; Revenue, \$10,584,074; leaving the sum of \$1,469,173 to be appropriated by Congress to defray the expenditures of the coming

The mail contracts with the New-York and Havre and Bremen lines of steamships, have been continued for another year, and the adoption of a permanent contract with these lines is recommended. The Panama Railroad Company receives an annual compensation of \$100,000 for mail transportation, the contract to continue till October, 1859. The temporary contract with C. K. Garrison, for mail transportation between New-Orleans and Vera Cruz, expires June 30, 1858. The contract on the Pacific side must be extended one year. The postages on mail transported by the Collins line during the year, were \$210, 463 03; previous year, \$461,575. The amount of letter postages upon mails exchanged during the year with Great Britain was \$874,194; of which \$574,-194 were collected in the United States. An elaborate tabular statement is furnished, of the number of letters and papers conveyed between the United States and Great Britain during the last four years -showing excess of British postage collected in this country, of \$198,287 last year; a result disadvanta-geous to the department. The balance is every year argely against us. The cause lies in the fact that nearly two-thirds of the trans-Atlantic mails have been conveyed by the Cunard line, the British Government thereby receiving nearly four-fifths of the postage. Negotiations for a radical change are

The subject of the adoption of a plan of money-orders drawn by postmasters is urged upon the attention of Congress, with an allusion to former proceedings. The establishment of Sub-Post Offices in New-York, Boston and Philadelphia is also amnounced, with an intimation that the Postmaster-General had hoped to be able to reduce the City delivery-fee to one cent, but this was found to be impracticable in New-York and Philadelphia, as the law requires that the entire cost of delivery shall be defrayed out of the carrier's receipts. In Boston, one cent pays. The system of express agents to have charge of through-mails is earnestly commended. In regard to delays and failures on the great mail-route from New-Orleans to New York, the report is very full. This line is composed of sixteen links, each under a seperate contract. The causes of delay are reported upon-consisting of railroad disasters, broken bridges, ice and snow, &c.—and as a remedy, the closing of a contract with the Florida Railroad Company is recommended, whereby one party, instead of sixteen, becomes the contractor—the mails to be conveyed from New Orleans to New-York by sea in fice days-an arangement which the Postmaaster General thinks will obviate not only the delays that attend land-carriage, but will tend also to prevent robberies and losses of the mails, as well as to effect the preservation of mail matter from the damage it now frequently incurs. The Company referred to offer to perform a daily service during the year for \$456,250. An extension of this great Southern route may be made to include the conveyance of the California mails, by way of Cedar Key, Aspinwall, Greytown, or Huasacualco. The report enters into particulars of mail service on the Mississippi, and in regard to the settiement of the San Pedro claim of Mr Chorpening, and then passes to a consideration of the proposals for carrying the Overland California mail. The contract for this service has been awarded to John Bur-TERFIELD and others, who engage to convey the mail to and from San Francisco, each trip to occupy twenty-five days, the starting-points to be St Louis and Memphis—thence by way of Little Rock, Arkansas, to the Rio Grande, and by way of El Paso and Fort Yuma to San Francisco,—the contract to run for six years from Sept. 16, 1858, at the yearly compensation of \$600,000. The advantages of this El Paso route over the Albuquerque are set forth at considerable length. The distance by the route selected, from Memphis to San Francisco, is 2,103 miles. This is regarded as the pioneer route for the first great Railroad that may be constructed to the Pacific. A communication from Hon. John R. Bartlett on the subject of Overland Mails, is embodied in the report, in illustration of Mr. Brown's views. This subject ends the report, and forms a valuable feature of the docu-

Report of the Secretary of the Interior. Secretary Thompson's report opens with an exhibit of the operations of the Land Bureau. A historical sketch is given of the methods by which the public domain was originally acquired, and then follows a schedule of the organization of the surveying sys tem. The whole surface of public domain is stated at 1,450,000,000 acres, of which 57,442,870 acres have never been offered for sale, and 80,000,000 acres were subject to entry at private sale on the 30th September last. The number of acres thus far sold is 363,862,464 acres; leaving undisposed of, 1,086,-137,536 acres. Last year, 22,889,451 acres of public lands were surveyed and reported; 5,300,550 acres were sold for cash; 7,881,010 were located with military warrants, and the Railroad grants under the act of March, were 5,116,000 acres. The sum received on cash sales was \$4,225,908, a falling off of \$5,322,145, with a corresponding falling off in the location of lands with warrants of more than 20 per cent. There are 83 organized Land Districts-but none for New Mexico or Utah. A commission for the settlement of Spanish and Mexican claims in New-Mexico is recommended; a geological survey of the same Territory is also urged. No change is suggested in the laws applicable to the working of the Department. In regard to Indian affairs, the Report is explicit. The Indian tribes within our limits now number 325,000 souls. The Indian Bureau is putting forth efforts to induce the savages to take up with fixed habitations-without which little can be done towards ameliorating their condition. A plan, recommended by the Secretary, suggests the gathering of the Indians on smaller reservations and in denser settlements,-the reservation to be divided into farms and distributed among the individuals of the tribes, without the power of sale or transfer, with central farms for the instruction of the children, and a supply of implements of agriculture for all The tribes which have advanced in civilization, and whose prospects are gratifying, are those in the Southern Superintendency,-the Choctaws, Chickasaws, Cherokees and Creeks, with the Seminoles in the territory west of Arkansas. The establishment of a District Court for this Superintendency is recommended, to heal disputes among the people. In Washington and Oregon the savages remain belliger-ent. It is recommended that the expenses of a delegation from these tribes to the Federal capital be paid by the Government, in order that they may have an opportunity to be set right. Indian trust funds have been invested in State Stocks to the

amount of \$1,481,476. The Bureau of Pensions returns a satisfactory report. Up to June, 1857, a total of \$61,314,620 in money, and large donations of land, had been paid to Revolutionary soldiers or their widows. During the past year 41,483 warrants for bounty land have been issued, requiring to satisfy them 5,852,160 acres of public land. The number of warrants issued under all the Bounty Land acts of Congress from the Revolutionary War to the present time is 547,250-requiring 60,704,942 acres of land. Frauds upon the Pension Office are numerous, and an exn of the statutory limit of two y mended to remedy this evil. The Report states, in detail, the condition of the public buildings at the Capital, and then considers the subject of District Attorneys' fees, concluding this branch with a recommendation of an increase of the attorneys' salaries on an equitable basis. The wagon-road works have been commenced on the routes from Fort Kearney to Honey Lake, in California, from El Paso to Fort Yuma, at the mouth of the Gila, and from the Platte River to the Running Water. The Mexican Boundary Commission having concluded its labors, its maps and journals have been turned over to the Department.

The Patent Office reports that from Jan. 1 to Sept. 30, 1857, 4,095 applications for patents were received, 820 caveats were filled, 2,066 patents were issued, and 2,287 applications were rejected. The receipts of this bureau for three-quarters of the year have been \$161,415; expenditures, \$163,942; excess of expenditures, \$2,526. Of the expenditures \$27,989 were made up of fees restored to applicants after the examination of their cases. The Secretary appropriation is recommended to pay for their expenditures \$11,508,057. Allowing for certain specific making the bureau self-sustaining. The right of appearance of the old making the bureau self-sustaining. The right of appearance of the old making the bureau self-sustaining. The right of appearance of the old making the bureau self-sustaining. The right of appearance of the old making the bureau self-sustaining. The right of appearance of the old making the bureau self-sustaining. The right of appearance of the old making the bureau self-sustaining. The right of appearance of the old making the bureau self-sustaining. The right of appearance of the old making the bureau self-sustaining. The right of appearance of the old making the bureau self-sustaining. The right of appearance of the old making the bureau self-sustaining. The right of appearance of the old making the bureau self-sustaining. The right of appearance of the old making the bureau self-sustaining. The right of appearance of the old making the bureau self-sustaining. The right of appearance of the old making the bureau self-sustaining. The right of appearance of the old making the bureau self-sustaining appearance of the ol

peal of the law which authorizes the practice is earnestly urged. The report concludes with a strong indorsement of the utility of the Agricultural Division of the Department.

SAMPSON FAIR.

The third annual exhibition of the Sampson County Agricultural Society was not only a successful, but a triumphant one; exceeding the former exhibition, in the number of articles entered, by more than

one hundred. Over five hundred and twenty articles were registered at the Fair. We counted 62 cattle, 70 horses, 1 Jack, 104 hogs, 26 sheep, 47 coops of poultry, and other articles too numerous to mention, crowding the spacious departments of Floral and Farmer's

Mr. R. C. Holmes, entered the largest number of articles by one individual-20 articles. We never saw as fine a collection of cattle together, at one time, in the State of North Carolina. They belonged chiefly to W. A. Fasion, M. J. Faison, F. J. Faison, J. R. Beaman, Thos. Ashford and Wm. Ashford. Many others exhibited fine stock in this department but in smaller numbers. The mammoth hogs were exhibited by W. Williamson, Everett Peterson, C. T. Stevens, Steven Peterson and Allen Williamson. These hogs were equal to any we have ever seen on exhibition.

Paper, manufactured from the Chines Surgar Cane was on exhibition, from Mr. David Murphy of Cumberland. Mr. John Moore of Clinton, had two snakes, caught in his yard, which he handled at his pleasure and would thrust them in his bosom, or entwine then about his neck, to the astonishment of all who witnessed the scene.

J. G. Powell exhibited two "melts," (spleen,) taken from the stomach of one hog : they were united by a seam. L. A. Powell, had the largest yield of Corn on 1

acre-1111 bushels. A. A. McKethan of Fayetteville exhibited a very superior Buggy. Mr. McKethan's work is too well known to need praise. B. R. Hood also exhibited a fine specimen of his work. J. A. Parker of Magnolia, Duplin, showed some very superior sashes and blinds. We learn that Mr. Parker contemplates establishing a steam factory at Magnolia for the manufacture of such articles. Success to the enterprise. Floral Hall was grand beyond description, Embellished by the hands of the fair daughters of Clinton, and filled with the handiwork of the ladies of Sampson and adjoining Counties. The Clinton Female Institute contributed largely to this department: also Mr. J. P. McLane and Mrs. J. H. Hawley of Cum-

berland. A live swan captured in Sampson County by a son of Curtis Thomson, was among the poultry. Mr. Newell of Duplin had the finest set of Harness we ever saw .- Thos. Moore had the fastest Buggy horse -time 4 minute 6 seconds. Thos. Kanear of Duplin had the fastest racker-time 3 minutes 20 seconds. A full report of all the proceedings could not be obtained in time for this number of our paper, but will

appear in our next. Mr. Houston's address showed that he was well acquainted with the history of Agriculture. It was replete with sound sense, and his audience numbering full three thousand persons, listened with marked attention for about one hour. Mr. A. A. McKoy performed his duty as Chief Marshal with great skill

and entire satisfaction. The weather was delighful, and everything passed

off pleasantly Everybody looked cheerful and happy, and no citizen of Sampson, possessing a mite of public spirit, looked upon the scene of Friday without feeling proud of the county in which he lived. Such a triumph was sufficient to have satisfied the most sceptical mind, that our Fairs are doing a great work for

A gentleman who had attended County Fairs in different parts of the country, remarked to us that it was the most extraordinary exhibition he had ever witnessed at a County Fair. We believe the Committees did their utmost to give satisfaction, and if errors have occurred it was unavoidable. And now, fellow-citizens of Sampson, let not this

Fair be the climax of your prosperity, but let us go to work in good earnest, that we may make the year Our county is this day worth \$25,000 more than it would have been had the Agricultural Society never existed. Let us look forward with full assurance that the same industry which has brought us

past blessings, will bring still greater success, and secure a still higher degree of prosperity.—Clinton Independent. TREASURY ESTIMATES.—The National Intelligencer of the 4th inst., says:

following estimates of appropriations necessary for the public service for the year ending the 30th of June, 1859. We omit fractions of dollars. TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Nov. 23, 1857. SIR: Agreeably to the joint resolution of Congress of the 7th of January, 1846, I have the honor to transmit for the information of the House of Representatives printed estimates of the appropriations

The Secretary of the Treasury has prepared the

proposed to be made for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1859, viz: CIVIL LIST. Foreign intercourse and miscellaneous, including the expenses of collecting the

revenue from sales of public lands, pub-\$9,090,603 lic buildings; expenses of courts To supply deficiencies in the revenue of General Post Office, 769.500 Indian Department, 1,437,104 Army proper, &c., including miscellaneous 14,076,619 Military Academy, Fortifications, ordinance, &c. 3,485,113 18,680,448 Naval estimates. 935,850 Steam mail service,

To the estimates are added statements showing, first, Appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1858, made by former acts of Congress, of a specfic and definite charter, as follows: Miscellaneous, including expenses of collecting revenue from customs, \$4,809,910 Compensation to General Post Office for

\$50,312,943

mail service. Arming and equipping militia, 200,000 Civilization of Indians, Interest on Public debt. 1,445,314

\$7,165,224 Second, Existing appropriations not required for the service of the present fiscal year, and which may be applied to the service of the year ending June 30, 1859, as follows:

Foreign intercourse and miscellaneous. Interior Department-Pensions and In-War Department, 4,294,479 Navy Department, \$16,586,588 \$74:064,755 There is also a statement of the several appropriations which may be carried to the surplus fund,

inting to \$500,031. I am very respectfully, your obedient servant,
HOWELL COBB, Sec'y of the Treasury.
To the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE PUBLIC LANDS,-We observe from our exchanges that Mr. McRae, late United States consul at Paris, has been much exercised on this subject, and has come out in the North-Carolina papers for this exploded humbug. Probably the lure hung out by the Whig papers of North-Carolina, (seeing their political extinction as a party,) to run some dubious and defaulting Democrat, has tempted the restless ambition of the author. Whatever plausible idea this scheme might have had, the present pressure for ways and means to carry on the Government would defeat the exhumation of this fossil remain of political antiquity. This matter has been fully and frequently canvassed in the South, and is dead and buried. From his absence from the country, Mr. McRae is behind the age .-His attempt to bedizzen with his French finery and frippery, this disgusting and defunct subject, will result in his own defeat, and be repudiated by the faithful and solid Democracy of the old North State.

Standard.

RALEIGH, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 16, 1857.

HOLDEN & WILSON, STATE PRINTERS,

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Weekly Standard \$2 per annum, in advance. Semi-Weekly Standard \$4 per annum. do. Subscribers desiring their papers changed must mention the Post Office from, as well as the one to, which they desire the change to be made.

"Non-Intervention "-Kansas.

Agitation against slavery was renewed in 1847, when it was proposed to acquire certain territories from Mexico. The enemies of the institution were generally willing to acquire the territory, but they insisted that as an indispensable condition of the acquisition domestic slavery should not be carried to nor exist within it. They proposed to prohibit slavery by direct Congressional enactment in all the territories thus acquired or to be acquired south of the Missouri line, the institution having already been interdicted by a similar enactment north of that line; and Mr. Wilmot offered his proviso accord-

It was insisted, on the other hand, that these territories, as they were acquired by the joint blood and treasure, and as the States were equals under the Constitution, should be open to the people of all the States; and that the Southern slaveholder had as good a right to settle upon them with his slaves as the Northern man had with his property. The South prevailed, and the Wilmot Proviso was defeated as a positive Congressional enactment; yet meanwhile California, whose people had irregularly and without authority of Congress formed a Constition prohibiting slavery, was admitted into the Union. Judge Douglas spoke and voted for her admission.

The bills passed by Congress in 1850, organizing the Territories of Utah and New Mexico, disregarded and virtually repealed the Missouri restriction, in that they provided that States might be formed out of these territories and admitted into the Union with . or without slavery as their Constitutions might prescribe; but it was pot until the Kansas-Nebraska act had been passed in 1854, that this restriction was generally regarded as having been rendered totally inoperative and void. The North as a section-or rather the anti-slavery

North-had never respected the Missouri line, Not content with having excluded slavery from all the territories which should have been common nor of a certain line of latitude, they endeavored to exclude it from all the other territories, acquired or to be acquired. They broke the bargain between the two sections limiting slavery, if indeed a bargain had ever been made; and the Kansas Nebraska act restored the former condition of things in this respect by repealing this restriction. And not only this, but it restored the Constitution itself to its fors mer vigor, that instrument having been violated, as the Supreme Court have recently declared, when that restriction was adopted. It was provided by the Kansas-Nebraska act, not that slavery should be leg slated into or legislated out of any territory, for Congress possessed no such power; but that the people of the territories should decide this question for themselves, when they came to form Constitutions and apply for admission into the Union. This was the principle of non-intervention by Congress in questions of slavery in the territories, first fully and emphatically presented in the Kansas-Nebraska act.

What then? The people of Kansas, under that act, elected a Legislature, and the Legislature passed a law providing for a Convention to frame a State Constitution. This proceeding seems to have been legal and regular; though it is replied it was not, for that the people of Kansas ought to have awaited the passage by Congress of an "enabling act"-an act authorizing the calling of a Convention, and providing, as in the case of Minnesota, that the Constitution to be formed should not be considered as adopted until approved by the people at the polls. The Convention was elected and assembled. A portion of the people, who were in a revolutionary attitude, who repudiated the organic act itself and the Legislature elected under it, and who claimed that their Constitution, thus framed in defiance of and against law, was the true Constitution, refused to vote in the election of delegates. This was their fault, and not the fault of the Legislature or the Convention of Kansas. A Constitution was formed at Lecompton, and the question of slavery has been submitted to the people. They will vote on Monday next "for the Constitution with slavery," and "for the Constitution without slavery." The Convention did not think proper to submit the Constitution to the people, but only the question of slavery; and though it might have been proper, under other circumstances, to have submitted the entire instrument to the people for their approval or rejection, yet to have done so in this case would have been to ensure its rejection, not by the law-loving and law-abiding citizens of Kansas, but by a body of men who are openly detying all law and all authority, and who would have voted it down with the sole view of perpetuating for their own selfish ends fire existing dis-

But it is said the slavery question has not been fairly submitted, because no one can vote upon it without approving the Constitution. This objection is more specious than solid. The Constitution is a good one-as good as those usually framed, and is no doubt approved by a large majority of the people. No Constitution could be framed which would meet the approval of every inhabitant. Such instruments must be approved as a whole; and those who are disposed to be fastidious should make up their minds to take something or even much that is objection-

But we go beyond all this, and ask what right Congress has to inquire whether the Constitution has been submitted to the people or not, or whether the question of slavery has been submitted to the people or not? By what authority can Congress say to Kansas, "adopt your Constitution and settle the question of slavery at the polls, or it is no settlement and no Constitution?" Would that be nonintervention? Can Congress intervene and command the people of a territory to form their State Constitution in a certain way? If so, what becomes of the great principle of non-intervention, which leaves the people of the territories perfectly free to settle the question of slavery for themselves in their

It will not do to put Lecompton on a level with Topeka. California was irregular, but Topeka is revolutionary; and yet California was admitted .-Even Gov. Walker did not question the legality of Lecompton, but urged all the people to vote for del-

egates to that Convention, which was called, as we have stated, by a Legislature legally elected and delying its existence from the organic act.

Let the State come in at once. We have no assurance that if remanded peace will be restored, or that the Topeka men will act with the Lecompton. The Topeka party, or black Republicans, we observe, are now making arrangements to convene their Legislature, to put their government in motion. and to resist federal authority. Nothing which can be done in reason or with justice, will satisfy them: and the sooner they are summarily dealt with the better. We have no fears of a general civil war in Kansas. "Jim Lane" and "Charly Robinson" are not the boys to place themselves in serious personal jeopardy; and their followers will hardly risk their lives in such a cause. Let the State come in, and the question of slavery, so far as Kansas is concerned, will then be out of Congress; and the new State can do as it pleases in this respect, without disturbing and inflaming, as the territory is now doing, both sections of the Union. For our part wa stand by the President in this Kansas business, and we expect to do so, whoever may desert or oppose him. We think he has pointed out in his message the true course on this exciting subject, and we believe the country will sustain him.

A Mistake Corrected.

As the opposition presses are endeavoring to make capital out of the following passage in Mr. McRas's letter to Mr. Dancy, we geem it our duty to correct a mistake into which Mr. McRae has fallen :

"At a cancus of the democratic party which sat in Convention at Raleigh in May, 1852, I called their attention to the unjust and iniquitous system of squandering the public lands, which was robbing North Carolina of her interest therein—which was in utter violation of the principles regularly set forth in the national Conventions of the party, and I pointed out the prospect of a speedy and entire loss to North Carolina of this valuable inheritance. That Democratic Convention in that caucus then rejected the resolution on this subject reported by the Committee-(which was in substance from the Baltimore platform,) -and resolved "that in view of the settled policy of donations-and the impossibility of maintaining the old democratic doctrine-it was altogether right that a fair distribution of this common property should be had among all the States,"

We have before us the proceedings of the Democratic State Convention of 1852, over which Mr. Mc-Rae presided. The Resolutions on that occasion were "unanimously" adopted, and among them we find the following: "That the public lands are the common property

ment as a common fund for the payment of the public debt and other charges upon the public treasury." The Resolutions were reported to the Convention by Gen. Saunders, as Chairman of the Committee. Doubtless they all had his approval, including the

of all the States, to be held by the general govern-

one above given. The proceedings of that Convention contain nothing in relation to the lands except the above Resolution, save what was implied by Mr. McRae himself, in his speech on taking the chair as President, and furnished by that gentlemen himself for publication. In that speech he said: "Our principles are known of all men. They are based upon a fixed foundation and need not any assistance from art or ingenuity. In federal politics we hold fast to to and stand upon the ancient and time-honored

landmarks of Democracy." We have nothing more to add.

We copy the following item of political news from the last Fayetteville Argus:

"MR. LEAK IN THE FIELD .- The following communication was, this morning, received from WALTER F. LEAK, Esq, of Richmond County-from which it appears that he is a Democratic candidate for the Governorship on his own responsibility. This we think every free citizen of North-Carolina has a right to be; and therefore we cheerfully make the innouncement requested. We want to see caucuses banished the land, and freemen exercising the rights of freemen unawed by wire-pullers and scheming

ROCKINGHAM, Dec'r 6, 1857.

Col. J. W. CAMERON. My DEAR SIR: - You are authorized and requested to announce myself a Democratic Candidate for Governor, at the ensuing Gubernatorial election.

My views, upon the public land question, are too well understood to require any comment at the present. At the proper time, they will not be with-Respectfully, yours, &c.,

P. S. A similar letter is sent to each of the Town The Argus is a sworn Know Nothing journal .-

Its Editor has explored every culvert and handled every dark-lantern between Cross Creek and the South-Carolina line. The innocence, simplicity and earnestness with which he denounces "caucuses" and contends for the "rights of freemen" are alike impressive and interesting.

So Mr. Leak is out for Governor. Mr. McRae's "practical farmer" has at last been found; the Register's "plucky" patriot has stepped forth and "placed h'mself in the field in opposition" to the Democratic

Mr. Leak is the same gentleman who in 1853 took Mr. McRae's place in opposition to Mr. Ashe, after Mr. McRae had retired from the contest which he commenced for distribution, deeming it more agreeable to accept a snug federal office than to victimize himself at the polls for "North-Carolina's share" of the public lands. Mr. Leak was thoroughly defeated on that occasion, notwithstanding he stumped the District, gave his views with many "comments" thereupon in relation to the lands, and appealed to the Whigs in the most distressing terms for their support. We hardly think Mr. Leak will encounter the good fortune of being coaxed out of the way, as Mr. McRae was, by a handsome federal office. Let him not " lay that flattering unction to his soul."

DEATH OF MR. WIGHTMAN.-W. F. Wightman, Esq., Editor of the Fayetteville Carolinian, was found dead in bed on Friday morning last. The last Wilmington Journal says :

"A letter received here from Fayetteville, states that Mr. Wightman and a young man named Elliott, were both found dead in one bed in the Schemwell able, in order to obtain a State government and set-tle finally the question of slavery.

en Nitric Acid for the purpose of committing sui-cide. With the motives that urged them to this House, having left a note stating that they had takterrible act, we are wholly unacquain ted. We can only fulfil the divine precept, which commands us to judge not that we be not judged."

The last Fayetteville Argus thus notices this mel-

ancholy occurrence : "The feelings of this whole community were sadly shocked on yesterday morning by the relation of a most melancholy occurrence which seems to have transpired the evening before-William F. Wightman, Esq., the Editor of the North-Carolinian newspaper published in this town, and a young man named M. S. Elliot, were found dead in the same bed, at the Shemwell House in Fayetteville. The room door was locked from a little before dinner time on Thursday; but no alarm was felt until yesterday morning, when, as they failed to come to breakfast, the door was opened by some means, and they were found locked in the embrace of death !-An inquest was held over their remains, and the verdict was that they came to their death, by taking the Cyaunren of Potassa. No cause whatever can be divined for the act. Mr. Elliott, we understand, came to this place from Augusta, Ga., some twelve months